

WHO indicators, baseline, 2025 and 2030 targets for hepatitis elimination

	Indicator (a)	Baseline 2020 (b)	Interim 2025 targets	2030 targets
Impact	HBsAg prevalence in vaccinated cohorts (c)	No data	0.5%	0.1%
	Number of new HBV infections per year (incidence) (d)	19 000 (20 per 100 000)	10 500 (11 per 100 000)	2200 (2 per 100 000)
	Number of new HCV infections per year (incidence) (e)	300 000 (62 per 100 000)	65 000 (13 per 100 000)	25 000 (5 per 100 000)
	Number of new HCV infections among people who inject drugs per year (f)	8 per 100	3 per 100	2 per 100
	Number of deaths due to HBV per year (number per 100 000)	43 000 (10 per 100 000)	28 000 (7 per 100 000)	16 000 (4 per 100 000)
	Number of deaths due to HCV per year (number per 100 000)	64 000 (5 per 100 000)	53 000 (3 per 100 000)	31 000 (2 per 100 000)
Coverage	HBV – percentage of people living with HBV diagnosed/treated	19%/2% (2019)	60%/50%	90%/80%
	HCV – percentage of people living with HCV diagnosed/and cured	24%/8% (2019)	60%/50%	90%/80%
	Vaccination coverage (3rd dose) of childhood HBV vaccination	91% (2019)	95%	95%
	Percentage of pregnant women screened for HBsAg	No data	90%	95%
	Percentage of newborns who received timely (within 24 hours of birth) HBV birth-dose vaccination	> 90% (2019)	90%	95%
	Percentage of blood units screened for bloodborne diseases	95%	100%	100%
	Percentage of injections in health-care settings undertaken with safe injecting equipment (g)	No data	95%	100%
	Minimum sterile injection equipment kits distributed per person per year for people who inject drugs, as part of a comprehensive package of harm- reduction services(13)(h)	200	200	300
	Percentage of opioid dependent people who inject drugs who receive OST	No data	40%	40%
Supporting Environment	Number (%) of countries that have a costed plan to end hepatitis B and C with measurable targets and indicators	33 (62%) (2021)	42(80%)	53(100%)
	Number (%) of countries with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • burden of disease estimates • annual or every two years reporting of the cascade of care 	36 (70%)	40(75%)	48(90%)
	Integration – proportion of people living with HIV tested/and cured of HCV	No data	60%/50%	90%/80%

a) Regional action plans for ending AIDS and the epidemics of viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections 2022–2030. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2023. Additional details on the measurement framework, data definitions and data sources can be found in Annex 2 of the GHSS (Global health sector strategies on, respectively, HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections for the period 2022–2030. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022 ([https:// apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/360348](https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/360348), accessed 29.11.2022).

b) Last available data as of end of 2020.

c) For countries with high and intermediate endemicity, serosurveys will be conducted in vaccinated cohorts. For countries with low endemicity, seroprevalence in pregnant women can be used as a proxy.

d) Incidence of new, chronic HBV infections.

e) Viremic prevalence of successive surveys may be used together with key prevention, testing and treatment intervention coverage to estimate absolute incidence using mathematical modelling.

f) Based on those 20 out of 53 countries that reported (Khetsuriani N, Mosina L, Van Damme P, Mozalevskis A, Datta S, Tohme RA. Progress toward hepatitis B control – World Health Organization European Region, 2016–2019. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2021;70:1029–35. doi: 10.15585/mmwr.mm7030a1).

g) Measured through a demographic health survey or other special survey.

h) Countries are encouraged to collect more precise data on coverage of needle and syringe exchange services through specific surveys among people who inject drugs (PWID)